

ously, with inhalations of five drops of nitrate of amyl immediately following, have proved successful.

**Retention of Urine.**—From paralysis of bladder, accompanying typhus, variola and hydrocephalus has been promptly overcome by hypodermics of ergot in the fossa behind the great trochanter.

**Arrest of Perspiration.**—Pilocarpin, the alkaloid of jaborandi, will cause more or less profuse sweating, according to amount injected beneath the skin.

**Opium Poisoning.**—Quite rapid recovery is reported to have followed warm hypodermics of fl. extr. coffee, in thirty minim doses. Caffein citrate, and sulph atropia are also considered antidotes to opium.

**Suspension of Salivary Secretion.**—Pilocarpin, used as heretofore explained, excites salivation.

**Chorea.**—Curare, in hypodermics of from one-tenth to one-twentieth of a grain, daily, has been found valuable in this disease.

**Obstruction of the Bowels.**—Aloin has been used with success, subcutaneously, to move the bowels.

**Hydrophobia.**—Much amelioration of the symptoms has followed hypodermics of curare.

**Bubo** has been aborted by injecting carbolic acid into the centre of the swelling.

**Syphilis** has been treated by solutions of some of the mercurials, injected locally.

**Hernia** is more easily reduced by giving a hypodermic of morphine with or without atropia.

**Convulsions.**—Saturated tincture gelsemium, 10 to 15 drops, has acted as a powerful antispasmodic in arresting convulsions, injected subcutaneously.

**Hemorrhoids.**—Iodine, carbolic acid, perchlor iron, and other preparations have been used successfully—a few drops of ether injected into each pile—usually operating on only one at a session, waiting several days before repeating.

**Dysentery.**—Morphia, in one-third grain doses, hypodermically, has been found more rapid in relieving tenesmus than any other opiate.

**Epilepsy.**—Curare, in solution, seven grains in seventy-five minims of water, with two drops of hydrochloric acid. About once a week inject eight drops beneath the skin. It has cured cases of several years standing within two months.

**Snake Bite.**—Ammonia, brandy, carbolic, or salicylic acids, are all recommended, hypodermically, in case of snake poison, and have been injected with benefit directly into a vein.—*National Medical Review, Washington.*

#### ACONITE IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE INFLAMMATION.

We make the following extracts from Mr. James S. Spark's article in London *Practitioner* of March :

There are many inflammatory affections where its effects are literally marvelous, not only from the efficacy, but also from the rapidity of its action. The most remarkable as well as the most valuable effect of aconite is its power of *aborting* inflammatory action, if prescribed sufficiently early. I say the

most valuable, because although it is a great matter to be able to control inflammation, it is of much greater importance to be able to arrest or prevent it.

The first disease to which I direct your attention as to the abortive power of aconite is pneumonia. If administered within a day or two after the symptoms are apparent enough to render the diagnosis certain—but of course the earlier the better—it will arrest the inflammation and effect a cure in from one to three or four days, the beneficial effects being manifest from the very commencement of its administration. The pain frequently begins to subside from the first, the skin becomes moist, the breathing more natural, and the patient appreciably better and more comfortable after each dose. I have used it frequently both in children and adults, and have never seen it fail to produce most satisfactory results. The dose I have generally employed for an adult is five minims (Fleming's Tincture) at first, and one or two minims every hour after, modifying the dose according to circumstances. If the patient be debilitated from any cause, it must be prescribed cautiously, as I have seen it cause considerable alarm by producing delirium, nor are the beneficial effects of the drug any more, if so much, seen when it acts too powerfully. . .

In cynanche tonsillaris I have found it exceedingly useful, both as an abortive and as a controlling or modifying agent. If properly administered during the inflammatory stage it will seldom fail to cut the attack short, and, if given at the very beginning, to abort it. If duly administered it not only cuts short the present attack, but after a time it seems to reduce or remove the liability to quinsy in persons subject to periodical attacks of it. It would take a considerable deal of evidence to establish this last fact, but I have seen it sufficiently often to warrant my referring to it. Ringer says that the good effects of it in the catarrhal form of croup are as conspicuous as in quinsy. Its use in fevers, especially in those of an inflammatory character, has been found very advantageous. It reduces the temperature and produces a very soothing effect from its action on the skin..... There is no doubt of its efficacy in erysipelas, especially in that form which is occasionally consequent upon vaccination, which I have seen it cut short in a few hours. There was a case lately quoted in the *Practitioner* where its administration in frequently-repeated doses aborted milk abscess in twenty-four hours.

We have no better illustration of the efficacy and rapidity of the action of aconite than in common cold, "cold all through one," or "cold in the bones," as it is variously popularly described, when one feels as if he had been put "through a thrashing mill." Ringer states that one or two drops taken at bedtime will enable a person in such a state to rise quite well in the morning; and certainly in the doses I have mentioned it affords very speedy relief. It relieves that disagreeable affection, ringing in the ears, in many cases after a dose or two, and is said also to remove earache. In the acute stage of gonorrhoea,